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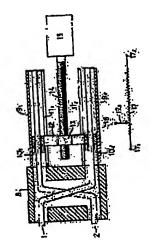
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(54) VARIABLE PHASE SHIFTER

(57) Abstract:

PURPOSE: To decrease the input power standing wave ratio and also to increase the variable phase shift quantity by connecting a coaxial guide to two output terminals of a hybrid coupler so as to short-circuit an inner/outer conductor of a coaxial waveguide at an optional position.

CONSTITUTION: The coaxial guides 91, 92 are fitted to two output terminals of the hybrid coupler 8 and the outer guide and the inner conductor of the coaxial guide are short-circuited by short circuit plates 101, 102. Both the short-circuit plates 101, 102 are connected by a connecting plate 12 through slots 111, 112 made to both the coaxial guides 91, 92. A female screw 13 is provided to the connecting plate 12, the connecting plate 12 is forwarded/reversed by the turning of a screw rod 14 screwed to the female screw 13 so as to slide the short-circuit position of both the coaxial guides. The turning of the screw rod is given by a motor 15.



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審査請求 有 発明の数 1 (全4頁)

❷発明の名称 可変移相器 会の 期 昭59-127763 顋 昭59(1984)6月21日 砂発 明 者 Ш 東京都目黒区中目黒2丁目1番23号 国際電信電話株式会 社研究所内 東京都目黒区中目黒2丁目1番23号 国際電信電話株式会 砂発 明 者 唐 沢 好 社研究所内 砂発 明 者 8 相模原市田名6295

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1. 益明の名称

2. 特許請求の範囲

(1)2個の出力粒子を有し、そのおのおのに入 力信号電力レベルの約55千つで、かつ80度の位相 ・君を有する信号を取り出すハイブリッド結合器の 駄料出力投子に、 それぞれ平行に同動管を放抗 し、それらも両額管の外替に対向して額に招う請 を抑ち、各同動質の内外媒体短期級を前記簿を通 した直結板で結び、その直結板の雌ネジに電動像 で凝転駆動されるネジ物を配合すると共に強動板 に複動抵抗局の拍助片を遮断させ、この相動抵抗 料の固定烙子に一定の電圧を印加しておく構成と したことも特殊とする可変移相費。

3. 発明の詳細な説明

(皮強上の利用分類)

木苑明仕遊紀可賓移相母の改良にあるものであ

〔従来の技術〕

従来、直绕的に高周被信号の位相を変化させる 移相器として、権々の形式が使用されて来た。伝 透り貼の長さを遊院的に変化させれば目的を選成 できるので、初期には第1回のいわゆるひ字形ラ イン・ストレッチャが使用された。

第1图中、11次为增子、21次为增子、31 比入力同報號の外替、3%は阿内遵保、4%。 4. はそれぞれ出力回転室の外質と内容体であ る。これらの先娘にU字形の四軸替を挿入し、そ の外替ち」と内替ちょの先端はそれぞれ入出力同 強管の外管内部および内容体の外部に使放させて

従って、このV字問軸管を×ma移動させれば、 入出力端子1、2間の同動線路長はその2倍変化 させることができるから、使用最低四数数に相当 する彼長の(光)の簡別略顔を持たせれば、0~ 1 競長の位相変化を可能とすることができる。 し かしこの方式の欠点はU字间負付の特性インピー **ダンスも次出力同科管と一致させることができな** い。従って、入力電圧定在放比が悪くかつ大形に なることである.

そこで、特に小がにする目的から、あを図のかく、 へイブリッド回路とパラクタ・ダイオードを組み合わせたものも使われている。 同図はハイソリッド回路の1程であるブランチ・タイン回路 6 の出力 婦子 6 a 、 6 a にパラクタ・ダイオードフェとフェを接近したものである。

節3 図はこの動作原理を設明するもので、今入 力線子 6 』に単位入力 1 が入ると、出力総子 8 』 にはA e J x 、出力終子 6 。には J B e J x の出 力が見われる。

今四出力紹子 6 』、 6 』に復枝されているパラクラ・ダイオードの特性が完全に一致して、 その反射係数を共に「とすると、ダイオードからの反射は「 A・c 」 × および」「B 。」 × となる。 この反射 2 電力 6 2 に 現われる。 まず、 入力 領子 6 1 に 出 日 4 と 3 と 3 と 3 と 3 と 4 からの反射 数分(「 A 2 に 3 2 ×)と 数子 6 4 からの反射 数分(一 下 B・2 に 3 2 ×)の和即ち「 (A 2 - B 2) 。」 2 × と

排的成61-6301(5)

なる。また粒子 B x に見われる粒子 B a かちの反射分は(j F A B e j z x)、 粒子 B 4 かちの反射分も(j F A B e j z x)となるので、その合成故は(j Z F A B e j z x)となる。

組践の労性インピーダンスをで。. ほけの各円故 数をw、バラクタ・ダイオードの可値が延む登を Cとすると、その苗串化リアクタンスX は

となるから、この反射仍然下仕

$$\Gamma = \frac{jX-1}{jX+1} = \frac{-1+jX}{j+jX} = \frac{-(1-jX)^{\frac{1}{2}}}{j+X} = -1 \le 0$$

故に tecの = 21/(X ² -1) となり、従って、

$$Goz = \frac{1}{1 + \log^2 \theta} = \frac{(x^2 - 1)}{(x^2 + 1)}$$

$$\theta = Goz = \frac{1}{1 + \log^2 \theta} = \frac{(x^2 - 1)}{(x^2 + 1)} = \frac{1}{1 + \log^2 \theta}$$

故に移相裂の出力加子 6 z (*2)に見われる信号は、その根据が入力加子 6 x (*1)の入力信号に等しく、位相はバラクタ・ダイオードの守証が冗官 後 C の変化に伴なって (3)方式のように変化する。

また、368ハイブリッドが完全ならば、入力編 子に現われる反射被は与はゼロになり、小形に作れる特敵があるが、バラクタ・ダイオードの辞句 を最の変化範囲の間限等から、世気角で印度程度 が限界となりダイオードの抵抗分のために損失が 大きく、その上移和最を10度以上とするためには 数段直列に接続する必要があって、特に降入損失 が大きくなる。

(発明が解決しようとする問題だ)

本外別は上記に担みて投資されたもので、 入力 取力好 在 数比 および 挿入 相尖 が 小さく、 移 相 量 の 大き な 可 変 移 相 数 を 小 財 帳 折 に 得 る こ と を 目 的 と する。

木角明は2個の比力増予を打し、そのおのおの

(作用)

水気明は上記の網皮であるから、性動機でネジ 機を回転させると、血熱板が前後進して基準結構 で改結した各間執管の内外部体型結及性を変化さ せ、高周放入力份号の位相を変化させる。 また、 上記型結板の移動に直動して複動機構器の機動片 が移動し、この機動片就圧は内熱管短絡板位置と 一対一の対応を示すことになる。

そこで、例えば、間内電圧と向記問助片電圧と を作助増加額に高き、この山力電圧で前記電動機

特局報F1-6901 (3)

を回転させ放出力電影が思いなったとき電動機の 回転を止めるようにして、外部からの前貨電圧に よりも阿駄管の内外部保護給位置、従って、高局 放入力信号の位相を変化させるものである。 (実施供)

えられる.

一方可要依抗器17の部別片17。は这結構積18によって機械的に連結版12と連結し、阿熱管31、92の短絡位便と違動してその位置が移動する。この可要抵抗器17の固定線子171と172には適当な立義または交換の電圧が印かされているので、提別片172の電圧は、阿執管規能位置と一分一の対応を示すことになって前記の如く作用する。

本義明の実施例の動作原理も前記館3回で設明され、 (2)式に相当する短島同誌皆 B i 、 9 z の 入力基準化リアクタンスI は、基準点から短島位 設までの長さを2として、

X=tan(2 x 2 / k)=tan(u 2 / Yc)(t)
となる。 式中 A は信号の設長、 Vcは光遠である。
この基準化リアクタンスX を (3)式に代入すれ
は、移相量が求められるが、長さ2の変化による
法準化リアクタンスX の変化範囲は - ∞ から + ∞
までとなり得るので、 380度の移相も容易にできる。例えば移相量が80度とすれば、 (2 / A) の

白は 0.125でよい。

(発明の効果)

以上、木苑町の産民可変移相違の特徴を掛ければ、次のようになる。

- 1 · 入力電圧定在放出が小さい。 ライソ・スト レッチャ形では 1.5以上となるが、本発明 では 1.1以内に約め得る。
- 2. 挿入扱欠が小さい。パラクタ・ダイオード 方式ではダイオードの損欠のために、一段 で最大移租最10度以内でも、 0.8~ 0.7dB の挿入損失を示すが、木発明の移租者では 移租最80度以上で挿入极失は 0.8dB以下で
- 3. 移相及が大きい。バラクク・ダイオード力 点では1 放当り (0度が展界だが、本発明の 移相数ではこの制限がない (短絡推動長を 長くすればよい)。
- 4. 小粉製品である。移相量がある限度よりも大きいとき、一段で挟むことから、パラクタ・ダイオードガスより反って小粉とな

る。またタイン・ストレッチャでは金長が 個動長の2倍以上となるから、木発明の方、 が小さい。

本発明による可変移和数は、上途の特別があるためレステムの小型・軽量化、低損失化が強く負まれるも様移動都基準管等への適用が充分に期待できる。

4. 図頭の餌単な以明

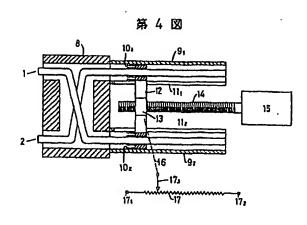
第1回はU字形タイン・ストレッチャを使用した発来の移相数の断面構成型、第2回はバラクタ・ダイオードを使用した移相器の構成図、第3回は何風及財団、第4回は木発明による可変移相器の額略組造を示す断面質である。

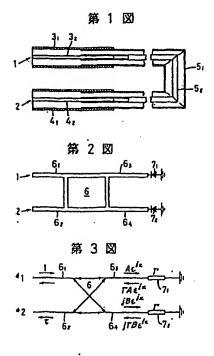
1 は入力処子、 2 は出力処子、 3 1 、 4 1 は入 出力何敬智外学、 3 2 、 4 2 は同内認体、 5 1 、 5 2 は U 字形ライン・ストレッチャの外管および 内尋体、 8 はブランチ・ライン形 3 dBハイブリッ ド回路、 6 1 、 6 2 、 6 3 、 6 4 は その娘子、 7 1 、 7 2 はバラクタ・ダイオード、 8 は 3 dB分 わ始合形ハイブリッド回路、 9 1 、 9 2 は何畝

排層間61-6901(4)

管、101、101位组络外、111、112位 诱。12位组络级、13位程本以、14位本以 转、15位理助数、18位级线的思纳级构、17 位可变依抗极、171、171位低抗极固定编 子、171位网络数编子。

特 併 此 關 人 图 數 電 包 電 話 妹 夫 会 社 图 本 本 丙 恩 妹 夫 会 社 代 理 人 甚 田 勧 派 阿 战 战 大





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1. (54) [Name of invention] Variable Phase Shifter

2. [Area of Patent Claims]

The variable phase shifters that has two output terminals incorporated. Connecting the coaxial tubes in parallel to the terminals of Taking out the signals of approximately 1/2 of power level of input signal with 90 degree differential phase of Hybrid Combiner, and connecting inner and outer conducting plates of those coaxial tubes respectively through the connecting plates through structure above, connect the screwed pole connected by the rotator of electric motor to the those female screws of the connecting plates and connecting brush contacts of the variable resistors, and apply fixed voltages to the fixed terminals of the variable resistor for positioning controls. The variable phase shifter has above feature and structure.

3. [Details of the Invention] [Industrial Application]

This invention is concerning to the improvement of continuous variable phase shifter.

[Current Technology]

Currently, some different kinds of types are used as phase shifter for changing the phases of the signals of the high frequency continuously. Changing the length of the transmitting circuit continuously that will reach to the purpose. At the beginning, the Fig. 1 so called U style Line Stretcher was used. In the Fig. 1, the symbol 1 is input terminal, symbol 2 is output terminal, symbol 3_1 is outer conductor of the coaxial tube, symbol 3_2 is inner conductor of the coaxial tube, 4_1 and 4_2 are same as above of output terminal. Insert each edges of the U style coaxial tubes to the edged of these tubes that contacts each edges of the outer conductor 5_1 and inner conductor 5_2 to the inside of the outer conductor and outside of the inner conductor.

Accordingly, moves X mm U style coaxial tube that will changes the length of the input and output terminals 1 and 2 that will changes the length of the coaxial lines by 2 times larger. So, changes the phase of 0~1 wave can be made when the resistance range equivalent to the (1/2) wave of the applicable lowest frequency. However, negative issue of this U style coaxial tube is that the impedance can not be match with input and output coaxial tubes. Consequently, input voltage standing wave ratio is going to be poor and physical size of the phase shifter is going to be large.

Thus, to the purpose especially down sizing, the combination of the hybrid circuit and the varactor diode as in the Fig. 2 are used. Fig. 2 is the circuit consists by connecting the varactor diodes 7₁ and 7₂ to the output terminals 6₃ and 6₄ of branch line that is a kind of hybrid circuit. Fig. 3 is equivalent circuit for explanation of working principal. Supply signal 1 into input terminal 6₁, appears A_{ϵ}^{iX} at output terminal 6₃ and iB_{ϵ}^{ix} at output terminal 6₄.

Match the characteristic of the varactor diodes connected to the output terminals 6_3 and 6_4 completely, state both of its reflection coefficient as Γ , the reflection from diode will be $\Gamma A \epsilon^{jX}$ and $j\Gamma B \epsilon^{jX}$. These reflected powers will be appeared with divided by 1/2 on the terminals 6_1 and 6_2 . Firstly, the output to be appeared at the input terminal 6_1 will be $\Gamma (A^2 - B^2) \epsilon^{j2X}$ that is sum of reflection $(\Gamma A^2 \epsilon^{j2X})$ from terminal 6_3 and reflection $(\Gamma B^2 \epsilon^{j2X})$ from terminal 6_4 . Also, the reflection from terminal 6_3 to be appeared at the terminal 6_2 will be $(j\Gamma A B^2 \epsilon^{j2X})$, from terminal 6_4 will be $(j\Gamma A B^2 \epsilon^{j2X})$.

Supposed loss inside hybrid as zero, it will be $(A^2 + B^2 = 1)$. Also, supposed the characteristic of hybrid is perfectly $A = B = 1/\sqrt{2}$, the reflecting wave to be appeared at the input terminal 6_1 (#1) will be zero and following output wave τ will be appeared at the output terminal 6_2 (#2) of phase shifter.

$$\tau = j \Gamma \epsilon^{j2X}$$
....(1)

Supposed to state the characteristic impedance of circuit lines as Z_0 , respective frequencies of signals as ω , equivalent static capacitance of varactor diode as C, the referenced reactance X will be;

$$X = -1/(\epsilon C Z_0)$$
.....(2)

The reflection coefficient Γ will be;

$$\Gamma = \frac{J X - 1}{J X + 1} = \frac{-1 + j X}{1 + j X} = \frac{-(1 - j X)^{2}}{1 + X} = -1 < \theta$$

Therefore, $\tan \theta = 2 X / (X^2 - 1)$

Accordingly,

$$\cos \theta = 1 \int 1 + \tan^2 \theta = (X^2 - 1)/(X^2 + 1)$$

$$\theta = \cos^{-1} \{(X^2 - 1)/(X^2 + 1)\} \dots (3)$$

Therefore, the signal to be appeared at output terminal 6_2 (#2) of phase shifter will be equal its amplitude to the input signal of input terminal 6_1 (#1), the phase will be changed per formula (3) above in accordance with the changes of the equivalent static capacitance C of varactor diode.

Also, supposed 3 dB hybrid is perfect, the reflecting signal to be appeared at input terminal will be zero that phase shifter can be made by small size. However, electrical tilt approx. 40 degree is limit due to the limitation of the range of the variation of the static capacitance of varactor diode that is large loss due to the resistance of the diode. Moreover, especially input loss will be greater that some series connections are required for controlling phase range higher than 90 degree.

[The Subject of Solving by Invention]

This invention has been submitted for considering to the above matter that the purpose of the variable phase shifter can be low insertion loss, low voltage standing wave ratio, large phase range controls, small size and light weight.

[Solving Method of the Subject]

The variable phase shifters that has two output terminals incorporated. Connecting the coaxial tubes in parallel to the terminals of Taking out the signals of approximately 1/2 of power level of input signal with 90 degree differential phase of Hybrid Combiner, and connecting inner and outer conducting plates of those coaxial tubes respectively through the connecting plates through structure above, connect the screwed pole connected by the rotator of electric motor to the those female screws of the connecting plates and connecting brush contacts of the variable resistors, and apply fixed voltages to the fixed terminals of the variable resistor for positioning controls. The variable phase shifters have above structures.

[Function]

This invention is structured as above. Rotate screw by motor, connecting plate will be actuated to forward or backward that changes positions of the outer and inner conductors of each coaxial tubes that changes the phase of the high frequency input signals. Also, in conjunction with connection of the connecting plate and rotator of the variable resister, moves rotator of the variable resister that voltage at the rotator will indicate response 1:1 to

the position of the short-circuit plate of the coaxial tubes. So, for example, guide the controlled voltage and the voltage of the rotator of the variable resister to the differential amplifier. Then, operate motor mentioned above by the output voltage of the differential amplifier with setting the motor shall stop rotation when output voltage is zero that shall short positions outer and inner conductors of each coaxial tubes, changes the phase of the high frequency input signals accordingly.

[Operation Example]

Fig. 4 is perspective diagram as a example of the invention. The branch Line combiner per Fig. 2 can be used for the 3 dB hybrid combiner, but used rather high electrical performance (1/4) wave length distribution coupling type hybrid circuit 8. This circuit shall cross the main line and sub line that can produce two terminals of the combiner to one same side. Attach two coaxial tubes to these output terminals. These outer conductor and inner conductor shall be shorted by the short-circuit plates 10, and 102. These two short-circuit plates are held by the connecting plate 12 through groves made in the both coaxial tubes. There is female screw pitch 13 on the connecting plate. The screwed pole 14 into female screw pitch 13 shall moves forward and backward connecting plate that positions shall short the both coaxial tubes. The rotation torque of the screwed pole 14 shall be given by the motor 15. Besides, the rotor terminal 173 of the variable resister 17 is mechanically connected with connecting plate 12 through connecting mechanism 16 that its position shall be moved in conjunction with positions of the coaxial tubes 9_1 and 9_2 . Supplies appropriate DC or AC voltages to the fixed terminals 171 and 172 of the variable resister, the voltage of the rotor of variable resister 173 shall be activated as above due to the response of 1:1 to the positions of the shortcircuit plates of the coaxial tubes.

The operating theory of practical operation example is also confirmed by the Fig. 3. The input reference reactance X of the shorted coaxial tubes 9_1 and 9_2 meets to the formula (2) shall be length 1 of reference point and position of the short circuit that is indicated by following formula

$$X = \tan (2 \pi 1/\lambda) = \tan (\omega 1/Vc)$$
....(4)

 λ is wave length of signal. Vc is speed of the light. Insert this referenced reactance X into formula (3) that phase can be obtained, and the variation range of the referenced reactance X by the changes of the length 1 will be from $-\infty$ to $+\infty$ that can make 360 degree phase easily. For example at phase shift as 90 degree, the value of (1/ λ) may 0.125.

[Effect of the Invention]

The features of this invention will be as follows.

- 1. Low V.S.W.R. at input. The line stretcher type is higher than 1.5, but this invention will be within 1.1.
- 2. Low insertion loss. The varactor diode type will loose 0.6~0.7dB of insertion loss even within Maximum phase shift 40 degree due to loss of the diode. The insertion

loss of phase shifter of this invention will be less than 0.3 dB even phase shift bigger than 90 degree.

3. Large phase shift. Maximum 40 degree at one stage in case of varactor diode method.

S61-6901

There is no limit of phase shift under this invention. (Extend length of short connecting lines.)

4. Small size and light weight. One stage shall be done when phase shit is larger than some volume that makes smaller size compared with varactor diode type. Also, total length at line stretcher will be two times bigger of effective movement that this invention is smaller.

The variable phase shifter under this invention has above features. Therefore, applications to the various mobile satellite communications can be expected that communications desire down sizing and light weight of systems.

[Simple Explanation of the Drawings]

[Fig. 1] is explaining mechanical drawing of the current phase shifter using U type line stretcher.

[Fig. 2] is showing diagram of the phase shifter using varactor diodes.

[Fig. 3] is showing explanation of the equivalent circuit.

[Fig. 4] is showing mechanical drawing of the variable phase shifter under this invention.

Input Terminal.
 Output Terminal

3₁ & 4₁: Input & Output Outer Conductors of Coaxial Tubes.

3₂ & 4₂: Inner Conductors of Coaxial Tubes.

5₁ & 5₂: Outer Conductor and Inner Conductor of U type Line Stretcher.

6: Branch Line type 3dB Hybrid Circuit.

 6_1 , 6_2 , 6_3 and 6_4 are: Its terminals.

7₁ & 7₂: Varactor Diodes.

8: 3dB Distribution Coupling type Hybrid Circuit.

9₁ & 9₂: Coaxial Tubes.

10₁ & 10₂: Short Contacting Plates.

11₁ & 11₂: Groves

12: Connecting Plate

13: Female Screw

14: Screwed Pole

15: Motor

16: Mechanical Connecting Structure

17: Variable Resister

17₁ & 17₂: Fixed Terminal of Variable Resister 173: Rotor of the Variable Resister.

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